

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Franklin County Meeting.

At a meeting of the Unconditional Union men of this county, in Metropolitan Hall, on Monday April 18, 1864.—on motion, J. D. POLLARD was called to the Chair, and Wm. A. GAINES was appointed Secretary.—The chairman, in a few brief remarks, explained the object of the meeting.—

Col. A. G. HODGES offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That, denying the authority of the "majority of the Union Convention" appointed by the Union Convention of the State of Kentucky, that assembled in Louisville, on the 18th of March, 1863, to convene a State Convention of the Union party of Kentucky for the purpose of sending delegates to a Democratic National Convention—the Union men of Franklin county repudiate the action of the said majority, and their usurped authority to act as the organ of the Union party of Kentucky.

2. That we spurn the proposition of Messrs. Guthrie, Prentiss & Co. to disband the organization of the Union party, and to condescend with the "Peace Democracy" of the North, at Chicago.

3. That we approve of the call of a State Convention at Louisville, on 25th May, 1864, of the members of the Union party who are for the restoration of the Union, for the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws, and in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of all measures necessary to suppress the insurrection and subvert the rebellion being waged against the Government.

4. That Jacob Swigert, J. T. Daniel, Wm. Harlan, Ottoway Simons, A. G. Hodges, J. T. Parrent, H. F. Middleton, Rich'd Parrent, W. H. Gray, S. D. Morris, W. H. Poindexter, H. G. Banta, San. Goins, Wm. Johnson, J. D. Pollard, Elisha Allen, J. C. Hendrick, James Walston, Wm. H. Hardin, Ben. Brown, J. V. Butler, R. B. Jilson, John N. Crutcher, J. J. Quinn, A. W. Brown, Robt. E. Fennell, Sam. Clay, James F. Tureman, W. A. Gaines, Ben. Stivers, Milton Simons, R. T. Coleman, Dan'l Smith, Washington Gale, Robt. A. Simons, Green Chism, John W. Simons, Basil Simons, Chas. M. Simons, Simon Rossio, James J. Miller, Hiram Berry, J. R. Page, Jos. H. Bailey, F. C. Smith, J. L. Sage, H. Brown, J. B. Lampton, Henry Sheets, Geo. Pifer, A. Connelly, V. Kallenbura, —Height, W. Stobridge, J. Pifer.

And all Union men in Franklin county who can attend, are hereby appointed delegates to said Union Convention. And, not being willing to go into a National Convention called by those who are doing all in their power to obstruct the Administration in its efforts to suppress the insurrection, and which will evidently be controlled by those whose very platform is the hot-bed of secession and treason,—not willing to repudiate our old repeated pledges, to stand by the Government in this its hour of peril, and to give our aid to the Federal authorities to put down the rebellion and restore the authority of the laws over every State;—not willing to betray the gallant soldiers from Kentucky in the Federal army, and stamp the blot of disgrace upon the fair escutcheon of loyal Kentucky,—the only instructions we have to give those who may represent Franklin county in the State Union Convention, is not to send delegates to the, at best, semi-disloyal Convention to assemble at Chicago on the 4th July, 1864, nor to appoint Electors to support the nominees of that body.

5. That the gratitude of the people of Kentucky is due to the Administration, and especially towards President Lincoln,—and should be frankly acknowledged, for the protection which has been given her, and which has prevented the State from becoming the prey of the armies and guerrilla bands of the traitors, often led by recreant Kentuckians: From the first appeal for assistance until the present time, Kentucky's loyal voice has been heeded by the Administration, and even the prejudices of her loyal people respected. So that this day, contrasted with the sister Border States of Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, we are enjoying comparative peace, prosperity and happiness. And while we acknowledge our gratitude to the Administration, to which, under God's grace, is due this protection, we would also condemn and repudiate the unwarrantable fault-finding and condemnation, and vituperative denunciation, which has been and is now indulged in towards the President and the Administration, by those professing to be organs of and speaking for the Union party; but who, although enriched by contracts and employment obtained from the Government by blatant professions of loyalty, have never professed, nor manifested in their conduct, that devotion to the Union, above self and partisan interest, which would entitle them to speak for the Union party of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Frankfort Commonwealth; and all loyal papers in Kentucky are requested to copy them.

J. D. POLLARD, Chairman.
W. A. GAINES, Secretary.

Union Meeting in Fayette.

Pursuant to notice, the Union men of Fayette county, met at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Lexington, on Monday, April 11th, 1864. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. On motion of Joseph Wasson, the meeting was organized by calling Hon. W. C. GOODLOE to the chair, and appointing Rev. R. T. DILLARD, W. S. LIPSComb, JOHN CURD, P. H. THOMPSON, Esq., Vice Presidents, and G. W. LEWIS and G. STOLL, Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, whereupon Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE was called upon to address the meeting. He complied, in a lengthy and powerful speech which was frequently applauded by the audience. During the course of his remarks, he read the following resolutions,

which were subsequently unanimously adopted:—

1. Resolved, That we unite in the call of a convention of delegates from meetings of true Union citizens and soldiers of Kentucky, to convene in the city of Louisville, on the 25th of May; and we hereby appoint, R. J. Breckinridge, G. M. Adams, John Curd, J. W. Sullivan, Gen. W. S. Lipscomb, Jos. Wasson, G. W. Sutton, D. S. Goodloe, Jacob Hughes, Hiram Shaw, Squire Bassette, R. B. Hamilton, W. W. Boyd, D. Burbank, Doctor L. P. Jarlton, John Curtis, P. Scott, J. B. Wilgus, John T. Miller, James A. Harper, G. D. Hunt, Colonel P. B. Hunt, Jos. Milward, B. T. Bealart, C. Reid, E. Frary, Rev. J. K. Lyle, W. O. Goodloe, W. Norton, E. H. Parrish, Judge W. C. Goodloe, J. B. Tilford, J. L. D. Alberte, J. D. Kinard, O. A. Reynolds, Jos. Wingate, W. W. Atter, W. A. Gunn, W. King, Thos. Scott, Thos. M. Wallis, Gen. W. Bryant, Geo. W. Brand, Nelson Dudley, Thos. Hayes, Saml. T. Hays, Andrew Steele, W. B. Emmal, J. S. Joplin, Wm. Pullen, Edward McCurry, E. W. Dowden, B. L. Burnett, S. B. Vampell, Morgan Vance, D. M. Craig, David Zimmerman, Joo. W. Lee, Derrick Warner, E. Macalister, Jos. Hoeing, Geo. Lancaster, Thos. Smith, Jno. Orr, Lewis Postlethwaite, H. C. Arms, Asa Dodge, Milton Mitchell, Sol. Rice, H. B. Boardman, S. D. McCullough, J. H. Brand, James Taylor, C. S. Bell, Sebastian Pfeiffer, J. King, D. Knoble, L. Hecox, Chas. Gibson, J. M. Bruen, Wm. Walker, G. W. Morgan, J. Q. A. Hayman, J. Hendricks, Jos. Lankhart, W. Mentelle, J. W. Cassell, H. Shaw, Jr., Josh. P. Shaw, A. H. Brand, E. Douglass, C. T. Conover, Geo. Wright, Dr. L. Herr, P. F. Maguire, Richd. Cox, J. H. Hancock, J. T. Davidson, E. Cronley, Wm. Warfield, David McCurry, Joseph Vampell, George W. Uttinger, M. Turner, W. Vampell, Jr., Frank Eitch, G. Thompson, J. W. Appleton, L. P. Milward, J. A. Milward Jr., W. C. Hamilton, P. E. Yeiser, Ed. Allen, W. A. Lindsey, Robt. Featherston, Dr. E. Peter, Dr. J. M. Bush, W. R. Fleming, Stephen Swift, Wm. Swift, F. Montmollin Jr., G. A. Kinner, C. H. Dobbys, Jno. West, J. A. Bostwick, H. J. Prew, W. A. Varty, Ben. Webster, J. W. Johnson, Wm. E. Bell, G. B. Hale, T. P. Garth, Wm. McCracken, G. Stoll Jr., P. H. Thompson, D. F. Wolf, Ed. Oldham, H. Wolf, F. R. Houghton, Geo. Stoll, R. J. Spurr, Z. Gibbons, S. S. Goodloe, E. Seebrecht, T. C. Orear, J. H. Harrison, T. E. Nichols, Z. Crews, Thos. H. Shelby, Abijah Gilbert, Geo. Nichell, W. D. Boswell, M. C. Johnson, James Hanna, Cas. Dunlay, C. Y. Bean, G. W. Lewis, J. B. Lewis, Rev. R. T. Dillard, Rev. W. M. Platt, and W. C. Dandy, to represent us in said Convention.

2. Resolved, That we totally repudiate both the authority and the advice of the so-called State Central Committee headed by James Guthrie, Esq., that we will not send delegates to the State Convention, called by them, and that we utterly repudiate all ideas of taking part in the National Democratic Convention, called to meet in Chicago, Ill., on the 4th of July and denominated by Mr. Guthrie and his colleagues, the Union Conservative National Convention.

3. Resolved, That we consider every attempt, by whomsoever made, and on whatever pretext, to divide the Union party of Kentucky, a supreme folly and outrage; and we will resist every scheme to throw this State and the Nation, into the hands of any other party than the true Union party, as steadfastly as we will resist every other method proposed for the ruin of the country.

4. Resolved, That we will cordially co-operate with all true Union men in saving the Nation, suppressing the rebellion, restoring the Constitution, sustaining the Government, and enforcing the laws, wholly regardless of their opinions on the subject of the negro slavery, or on any other subject.

5. Resolved, That the State Convention to which we send delegates, ought, in our opinion, to reorganize the Union party in this State in the most effective manner; they ought to appoint delegates to represent Kentucky in the National Union Convention, wherever and whenever it may meet; and that it ought to appoint electors for President and Vice President, at its approaching, or some subsequent meeting.

After the adoption of the resolutions the Hon. CHARLES ANDERSON, Lt. Governor of Ohio, being present, was loudly called upon and made an eloquent and able speech in favor of the Union.

There being no further business, on motion the meeting adjourned.

W. C. GOODLOE, Ch'm.
G. STOLL, Secretaries.

Grand Union Democratic Convention, Franklin County.

In pursuance of a call, citizens of Franklin county, met in Convention, and were organized by the election of Gen. PETER DUDLEY, as Chairman, and Jno. M. HEWITT, Jr., Secretary: Whereupon the object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, and the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:—

1. Resolved, That we reaffirm and adopt the platform of the Union Democratic Convention, of March 18, 1863, as containing the true principles which should control the policy of the Federal Government in the present struggle to preserve the Union, and protect and establish the Constitution.

2. That Gen. Peter Dudley, A. G. Cammack, Col. James H. Garrard, John B. Temple, Col. E. H. Taylor, Jas. R. Watson, M. A. Gay, James, W. Batchelor, Dr. J. M. Mills, R. P. Pepper, J. H. Markam, John Haley, D. G. Venable, W. H. Sneed, R. Taylor, J. L. Waggoner, J. T. Gray, R. A. Brawner, Stephen Black, Edward Burns, G. A. Robertson, John Harlan, Jr., W. Brewer, Wm. Hutchinson, Sr., W. Duvall, E. Hutchinson, Maj. Jas. Milam, A. B. Dooley, J. Jenkins, S. Jenkins, P. H. Mayhull, J. W. McCready, A. C. Taylor, C. Bailey, W. F. Parrent, J. Macklin, J. Lyons, T. Jones, I. Ford, H. E. Jones, Thos. Holder, T. Featherston, S. G. Hudson, J. Taylor, J. Steffe, J. R. Gay, R. Church, T. N. Sullivan, J. T. Graham, L. L. Sullivan, H. I. Morris, Dr. W. Morris, W. W. Graham, W. C. Scott, L. A. Graham, A. Taylor, T. J. Settle, W. H. Jones, C. S. Hampton, H. Scott, J. Brown, Sr., and all other voters of Franklin, who believe in the policy recommended by the Union Democratic platform, are hereby authorized to act for the Union Democracy in the convention to be held at Louisville, on the 25th of May next.

3. That copies of these proceedings be furnished to the Commonwealth, Journal and Democrat, for publication.

There being no further business before the convention, it was announced that Col. F. Wolron, and Col. R. T. Jacob, were in the city and would address the citizens, when a motion of adjournment was made and adopted.

JOHN M. HEWITT, Jr., Secretary.

War News and Army Items.

ARMY. 18.—A guerrilla chief named Reynolds, rather noted in East Tennessee, was surprised on the 15th April by a small band of Federals. Reynolds and fifteen of his band were captured, and ten were killed.

A telegram dated at Cairo, April 16, says, the 3d and 7th Kentucky rebel regiments are overrunning Western Kentucky with impunity. The inhabitants of Metropolis are in constant suspense, not knowing at what hour they may be attacked. Everybody were kept in readiness at the post for two nights, ready to defend themselves.

An official dispatch from Gen. Sherman, it is stated, places the number massacred at Fort Pillow by the rebels at three hundred! Fifty-three whites were killed, and one hundred wounded,—nearly all after the surrender.

A telegram from Chattanooga, of April 16, says:

All is quiet at the front. No change in the situation. A rebel lieutenant and fifty-two non commissioned officers and privates, came into our lines last night. They report Hardee's corps ordered away from Dalton. Several trains left before they came away. It was believed in the rebel camps that they were going to Virginia.

A despatch from Cairo, under date of April 17, states that the main body of the rebels left Fort Pillow on Friday morning, and the rear guard in the afternoon, taking all the small arms, and destroying all the ammunition and everything else destructible. Late advices from Duvall's Bluff report the country infested with guerrillas, who are constantly robbing the people, and committing all manner of depredations. Mr. Nixon, State Representative from Franklin county, has been murdered, and a Representative from Arkansas county kidnapped. Nothing has been heard from him since. On the 11th inst, four hundred Texan cavalry attempted to surprise the camp of two hundred Federals at Rossville, on the Arkansas river, but were repulsed with a loss of twelve killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was five killed.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—There is not much said, but there is a general grating of teeth among officers here when the massacre of the brave garrison by Forrest is alluded to. Joe heard several officers say unless the government takes retaliatory steps, they should consider it their duty to shoot every man Forrest commands. They mean taking no prisoners. Soldiers have threatened to shoot Forrest's men now in Irvin prison if they could get a chance, this is the general feeling.

APRIL 19.—There are but few items of army news of interest. Gen. Kilpatrick, the famous raider, has been relieved of his command with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen. Sherman, at Nashville, for a command in the Army of the Cumberland. He is en route to the West.

Previous to Kilpatrick's departure he received by flag of truce a letter from Gen. Lee, inquiring whether the orders found upon Col. Dahlgren and published in the Richmond papers were authentic and authorized by him. The reply was a bitter and indignant denial. Little doubt exists as to the reasons why Dahlgren's body was not given up—because of shameful mutilation and unchristian burial.

Maj. Gen. Washburne has been ordered to the command of West Tennessee, in place of Gen. Hurlbut, and leaves to-night to assume command.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, in a letter from Portsmouth, Virginia, reports that a recent expedition for the purpose of capturing the rebel torpedo boat which tried to destroy the Minnesota, which is up the Nansemond has resulted. Several sharp conflicts were had with the rebels, and fifty contrabands and a large number of prisoners were brought in. Two of our men were killed and seven or eight wounded. One of the killed was Lieut. E. P. Wilder, executive officer of the Minnesota, who was in command of the gunboat Steppingstone.

The rebel Col. Whitson, in command of the Eighth North Carolina cavalry, was captured.

A telegram from Cairo, April 18, states that Capt. Phelps's gunboat number Twenty-six captured a rebel mail carrier near Crockett's Bluff, Arkansas, with 500 letters from Richmond and other points and 60,000 round caps for Price's Army. The letters contained an official communication for Shreveport and considerable Federal money.

Some rebels made a raid on the town of Booneville, Owsley county, on the 17th April, when the citizens, with shot guns and pistols, gave them such a warm reception that they skedaddled in great confusion.

On the 13th April, Bennette's gang of guerrillas, made a raid into Madisonville, Hopkins county; surprising and arresting Gen. J. M. Shackelford, Provost Marshal G. W. Noel, and other prominent citizens. They then stole all the good horses, and robbed the citizens, when they released their prisoners and departed. On the 14th a company of Home Guards went after them.

From Eastern Kentucky we learn that Col. Gallip's forces followed the rebels to Salsberyville, and killed and wounded along the road twenty-five of the raiders. The captures amount to one hundred horses, two hundred saddles, and fifty prisoners, among the latter, the rebel Col. Clay.

The disposition of our troops in Eastern Kentucky is such as to insure protection to the State and prevent any raid from being made through that section. Col. True, with the Fortieth Kentucky and Eleventh Michigan regiments, is beyond West Liberty, and he reports the capture of six prisoners. Col. Brown is at Irvine with ample force. He states that no enemy is in his immediate vicinity, but that scouting parties have been sent out to thoroughly reconnoitre the country.

On the 18th April, Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, offered the following resolutions, in the National House of Representatives, which were adopted by a vote of 62 yeas; nays 46:—

Resolved, That in the present condition of the country and its finance, it is the imperative duty of Congress to raise the taxes so as to largely increase the revenue of the Government, and for this purpose a much higher rate of duties should be imposed on all luxuries imported and produced in the United States.

Resolved, That the expansion of the bank circulation of the country is producing a general ruinous state of affairs and should be repressed by taxing the issue of such State banks.

A large quantity of baked beans was recently sold at auction in Gilford, N. H. for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. They had been ordered by the democrats, who were confident of carrying the town, but when the found they Union majority was one hundred and nineteen, got mad and wouldn't take them.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN,

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement, And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them or Lundryfoot.

Frankfort, March 23, 1864.—tf.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of mourning, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognising the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

It is wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the sure means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee of a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 19th, 1864.

TERMS. To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week. To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1.00 per month; \$5.00 for six months; \$9.00 for one year. Special Inducements Offered till June 1st: For six months, the Daily "Press" and any weekly, monthly, or quarterly paper or magazine, the subscription price for which does not exceed \$3.00.

L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of SARAPARILLA, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL or WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian has defied to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival. He justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA.

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world. He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long learned to estimate and prize their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS:

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS; IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA; AND IN FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them. A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

By Druggists and Grocers generally.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky. Jan. 1, 1864.—tm.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF. Manaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen. YELLOW SNUFF. Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.

Attention is called to the large reduction in price of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking. Fine Cut Chewing. S. Jago, Long. P. A. L., or plain. Spanish, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster, Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish, mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. April 24, 1863.—13.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Saff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Mocha, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Saffron, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors can be adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS, 200 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863.—wly.

NEW CHINA STORE!

No. 6 Higgin's Block, Main-street, LEXINGTON, KY.

D. RUNYON

WOULD call the attention of Wholesale and Retail purchasers to his extensive assortment of NEW GOODS just arriving, comprising an elegant variety of

French and English Porcelain, DINNER, TEA, and Dessert Sets; White Granite, and Vitrified Iron Stone Ware; Painted and Common Goods;

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

Cut and Pressed Glassware; Looking Glasses;

SILVER PLATED and BRITANNIA WARE; FANCY GOODS;

WOODEN and WILLOW WARE

And a very general and complete assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

All of which he offers on the most favorable terms to cash buyers. Call and examine his stock.

March 18, 1864.—1m. [Obs. & Rep.]

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Grison, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Feb. 29, 1864.—wktw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that LEWIS BAKER under an indictment in the Breckinridge Circuit Court for the murder of Davis E. Crawford, has made his escape from Hardinsburg jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Lewis Baker, and his delivery to the Jailor of Breckinridge county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 11th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Said Baker is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, light hair, fair skin, grey eyes, and has very little to say to any one. Jan. 11, 1864.—wktw3m.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864

Mr. J. D. Pollard will accept our thanks for favors. Person wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

President LINCOLN has approved the act extending for two years from date the time within which the States and Territories may accept the grants of lands donated for the establishment of colleges for the benefit of the agricultural and mechanical arts. Western Virginia is now included within the limits of this law.

The Savannah (Georgia) Republican, of April 14, states, with demonstrative satisfaction, that the Federal soldiers in prison at Andersonville, in that State, are dying at the rate of twenty to twenty-five per day.

Col. CHAS. D. PENNEBAKER, has accepted the appointment of Kentucky Claim Agent at Washington City, tendered to him some weeks since by Gov. BRAMLETTE.

Col. PENNEBAKER will make a most excellent Agent. He has been a most gallant officer in the field, and has done his State and the Union good service; and as Agent, the soldiers of Kentucky will have a true and faithful friend.

A telegram from Washington states that the Louisville Board of Trade has memorialized Congress to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, that it may be available through the summer, either by direct appropriation, or by a company, to be reimbursed by tolls, and the rent of the water power developed by the improvement. It represents that such measures should be well matured, and receive the sanction of the six States directly interested in such improvement.

On the 16th April, a large mass meeting was held in front of the Court House, in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which resolutions were offered by Rev. Wm. G. BROWNLOW favoring emancipation, recommending a convention, and requesting Gov. Andy Johnson to call the same at the earliest practicable period, and endorsing the Administration and war policy of President Lincoln, which was unanimously carried. Gov. Johnson made a powerful and telling speech, rebuking in severe terms the copperheads of the late convention.

The rebels in the West and Southwest appear to be rapidly degenerating into mere incendiaries and cut-throats. Measures of the utmost vigor on the part of our authorities are clearly demanded. We rejoice at the indication that such measures will be promptly adopted.—*Louisville Journal*.

While we fully coincide with the Journal in each declaration made in the above paragraph, yet it is rather inconsistent in the Journal designating the rebel soldiers "incendiaries and cut-throats," and is still doing everything it can to get the Union party to affiliate and sink its organization in one that is composed of the friends and aiders and abettors of the pseudo-Government which employs these cut-throats and incendiaries. The Chicago Convention movement is doing more to aid these incendiaries and cut-throats than the addition of two hundred thousand men to their army.

Now's the Day, and now's the Hour! It is stated that the draft will not be postponed; and that measures will be immediately taken to enforce it. Now, let those in Kentucky who are opposed to drafting negroes hasten up to the rendezvous and enlist. No time to waste. And remember that each voting precinct has its own quota to fill. No shirking will be allowed. The counties and precincts where rebels and rebel sympathizers do most abound, will have the most to raise by draft or enlistment. Walk up—walk up, and enlist, or your negro will possibly be drafted. Come, you who are so horribly opposed to negro drafting, that you are ready and willing to shoulder your muskets to prevent such a stigma upon the State, walk up and enlist, and shoulder your musket for the preservation of the Government.—By doing so, you can easily prevent the draft of either white men or negroes. Be quick, though! "Now's the day, and now's the hour!"

We Must Fight it Out.

A late number of the Richmond Enquirer contains the following:

"This Confederacy, or the Yankee nation, one or the other, goes down—goes down to perdition. We all know by this time the fate in store for us if we succumb. As surely as we completely ruin their armies—and without that there is no peace nor truce at all—so surely shall we make them pay our war debt, though we wring it out of their hearts."

This sentiment is—as the Nashville Union observes—that of leaders of the rebels generally; and there is not a man of common sense anywhere, who has not long since been aware of it. The military power of the rebellion must be broken, before peace can be restored. The talk of peace in the North, means submission to the dictates of the rebels; it means not only separation, but an acknowledgment of the principle of secession, which would be an end to peace and harmony on this continent; and also an acknowledgment of the superiority of the rebels over the loyal people. This the masses will not submit to; it would be a dastardly act, if they were to do so; they are too spirited, and too patriotic to permit such humiliation. No wonder the copperheads have received a terrible rebuke at the late election.

The Union State Convention.

The undersigned, loyal members of the Union Democratic party, fully endorse the call for the Unconditional Union men to meet in Louisville, the 25th May next; and we earnestly exhort our Union brothers to stand by the Old Flag, and to not allow party schemes to seduce them from the support of the Government, until this cursed rebellion is put down. Yes, we beseech you, to never consent to be transferred to the support of any party, or set of men, who are not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the last armed traitor lays down his arms. Be not deceived by these false party leaders. Stand firm and united, and beat back this whiterap peace party that would now throw a fire brand into your camp to destroy you:

H. G. Banta, Franklin county,
W. H. Polindexter, Franklin county,
J. T. Butler, Franklin county,
Capt. Sanford Goins, Franklin county,
G. W. Gayle, Franklin county,
John Whitehead, Franklin county,
Jesse Whitehouse, late of Jacob's cavalry,
Joo. E. Dryden, late of Jacob's cavalry,
James Walston, Franklin county,
J. C. Hendricks, Franklin county,
L. F. Vandenberg, Franklin county.

Gov. BRADFORD has published a proclamation announcing the result of the late election in Maryland on the question of calling a State Constitutional Convention. The Governor states that the whole vote cast, was 51,314, of which 31,593 were for, and 19,524 against a convention. He, therefore, as required by Act of Assembly, proclaims that the convention authorized by the act, will be convened in the city of Annapolis on Wednesday, 27th April, when the delegates legally elected thereto, will assemble and enter on the discharge of their duties.

In ten Western States, it appears there are in circulation among the people, as money, over one hundred millions of dollars—the issues of fifteen hundred different banking institutions. The number of counterfeit on these bank bills are innumerable; and, besides losses in that way, there is a heavy loss by discount; for none of these bills are passable out side of the county in which the respective banks are located, without discount. If all this wild cat currency were supplanted by "green backs," the gain to the people will be very great.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—There are telegrams from New Bern, to the 14th April. According to the Raleigh Progress, the people of Western North Carolina have recently hung several Confederate officers and soldiers for attempting to enforce the conscription. The Raleigh North Carolina Confederate says the election in that State depends on the success of the rebel armies. If defeated, Holden will be elected by a large majority. Frequent arrivals of steamers at Wilmington with valuable cargoes for the Confederates are announced. The railroads in North Carolina are busy transporting rebel troops and supplies.

Congress, or at least the House, appears determined to get to work in earnest. On the 18th April Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution that after the 18th, until otherwise ordered, excepting Saturday, the House will take a recess at 4:30 o'clock P. M., and meet again at 7 o'clock for the transaction of business, during the day session the House to consider the Internal Revenue bill, and in the evening session such bills as the House may entertain. Agreed to—yeas 88, nays 22.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, for President Lincoln.

Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore was elected Vice President of the Central Lincoln Association of Maryland, which he felt compelled to decline, for the reason that he had long since retired from active participation in the management of public affairs. In his letter of declination he expresses himself as follows in reference to President LINCOLN:

Without any special knowledge of the object of your Association, I may venture to say that I am in full accord with its members, in the expression of my entire confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, and in his earnest desire as well as ability to crush this wicked rebellion and restore the Union.

With this conviction, I am ready to support his election for a second time. I think it, indeed, a great national necessity that in this critical period of the war we should avoid a change of the Chief Executive Magistrate, as a measure fraught with imminent peril to the safety of the nation. We require, above all things, now a consistent policy, an energetic and honest chief, and a united people. As far as these are attainable, we may have them in Mr. Lincoln.—We can not possibly have them in any one else. Let us, therefore, act in accordance with this necessity, and postpone all preferences and all projects of political reform until a peace is won—so, unfortunately, it only can be won—by vigorous war, shall bring us the leisure and the opportunity to discuss and decide them.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO LEGAL TENDER NOTES.—In the District Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, Judge Hare delivered the opinion of the majority of the court in a case involving the question of a tender of United States notes in payment of a ground rent, the covenant of the deed being "lawful silver money of the United States, each dollar weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains." When the half-yearly ground rent became due, the payment was tendered in United States notes. This was refused, and suit was brought against the party. The defendant pleaded this tender, to which the plaintiff replied that the deed required silver dollars. The defendants thus filed a special demurrer, setting up that the notes tendered were lawful money of the United States, and a legal tender in payment of all debts. The court decided this to be a good payment, and therefore entered judgment for the defendant. Judge Stroud concurred in the views of Judge Hare, and a dissenting opinion was given by Judge Sharswood.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat gives the following detail of the disgusting toadyism by some Federal officers to the rebels who ordered the massacre at Fort Pillow:

Two or three Federal band-box officers on board the Platte Valley, one of them with his young bride, made themselves conspicuous in fawning around rebel officers. They brought General Chalmers and several subordinate cut-throat looking officers on board the Platte Valley, drank with them, introduced them to their wives, and invited them to dinner. They made room for them at the ladies' table, and they sat down to dinner, but it happened either by accident or from a just idea of the fitness of things, on the part of our high spirited Captain, that at that moment the signal bell for moving was heard, and the rebel officers, leaving their soup untouched, skedaddled. General Chalmers, soliloquizing as he hurried past our correspondent, that he had learned to run as well as fight. In the conversation preceding the dinner, General Chalmers said he did not countenance or encourage his soldiers in killing captive negro soldiers, but it was right and justifiable. A Federal officer who will so disgrace himself and his country, ought to be dismissed the service.

Letter from Senator Goodloe.

In the Lexington Unionist, we find the subjoined letter from our State Senator, J. KEMP GOODLOE, Esq.:

VERMILION, April 9th, 1864.

George Wythe Lewis, Esq., Editor National Unionist.

DEAR SIR: I received the first No. of "The National Unionist," yesterday. I took peculiar pleasure in reading it, because of the truly patriotic and just spirit that seemed to pervade its principal articles. It will indeed be a "joy" to every loyal heart, to be permitted to have a public journal that can and does refer to and discuss our National interests in a broad, patriotic and comprehensible spirit. I have been thoroughly disgusted with that Unionism which looks with a jaundiced eye upon all the efforts, that those entrusted with the execution of the laws, and the preservation of the Government, are making to discharge their duties, and unjustly, unpatriotically and indiscriminately denounce, abuse and pervert their motives. I trust sincerely that your loyal sheet may receive that encouragement, its noble advocacy of a just and righteous cause deserves. It is also a pleasant reflection to me to know that you and I, who have always advocated the same general policy, and fought shoulder to shoulder through many a hard and hot contest, should still be striving together, in the noblest cause that ever aroused men to action and effort.

Please send to myself and Berrywick Craig your semi-weekly.

With hope and courage for the future of our Union, I am truly your friend.

JNO. K. GOODLOE

Proclamation of the Governor of Arkansas.

The following proclamation of the Governor of Arkansas is one of the most patriotic papers we have read for a long time. It speaks for and explains itself—

"To the People of the Counties of Arkansas for which no election have been held:

"Citizens of Arkansas: I address you because you have been so far deprived of the privilege of aiding in the restoration of civil government, in the State by the occupation of your section of the State by the rebel army. In January last, a convention of delegates, elected by a portion of the people, met at Little Rock, remodelled the constitution of the State, and appointed me for Governor. The new constitution differs from the old one in this—that it abolishes slavery in Arkansas forever. The members of the convention were sober, earnest men, on whom events had made a deep impression. They were tired of war, and the desolation that war produces; they remembered the security and happiness that they enjoyed when law and order prevailed, and the flag of the free was the only emblem of their nationality. They remembered, too, when in an evil hour, a combination of insane politicians, forced their State into rebellion against their own government. Not one of them had ever been deprived of a right. On the contrary, they had always been protected in their special and exclusive right to hold slaves. Yet, in their insane madness, they rejected that protection, and sought to overturn the government that protected them in the possession of their slaves."

"The results of the rebellion they now see—you all see and feel—the slaves free—the masters fugitive and prisoners, or the recipients of the pardon of the Government against which they rebelled, and tried in vain to destroy—all the families in the land mourning—property pillaged and despoiled—poverty and desolation everywhere—happiness changed to misery—joy, to mourning and woe. They say no way to escape the evils under which we were all suffering, but to return to the government of our ancestors, and remove the cause of our trouble. The constitution was referred to the people on the 14th of March, and ratified by a very large vote; and is now the supreme law of the State. State and county officers have been elected. You have been deprived of the right by the presence of rebel forces in your counties."

"The convention provided, by an ordinance, that in such cases an election may be held on any other day thereafter that the people may agree, upon for county officers. I therefore recommend to you, that as soon as you can hold, an election with safety to your respective counties, and that you elect representatives to the legislature, and all your county officers, and take on yourselves all the rights and duties of freemen, and give your aid and influence to the restoration of the State to her position in the Union, and to peace and former security. We have all erred—we have all gone astray. FATHER forgive us, as we forgive those that have sinned against us. Let this spirit prevail, and happiness will soon be ours—peace and security will soon spread over the land, and we will again be honored citizens of the United States of America."

"This is nobility enough—this is honor enough—to be called a citizen of the United States, whose flag commands the admiration and respect of the world; and whose government has never failed to avenge or right the wrongs done to its humblest citizen."

"Spurn, then, the tyranny and oppression of the leaders of this wicked rebellion, and return to the home of your ancestors and your own by inheritance and atone for the past by securing to your posterity freedom, security and happiness hereafter."

ISAAC MURPHY, Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

The Beaufort, South Carolina, New South, says it learns by parties just arrived from Jacksonville, Florida, that a dead negro was discovered in the St. John's on April 6, some six miles above Jacksonville, anchored to a torpedo. At the time our informant left no attempt had been made to remove the body or the torpedo. It is somewhat singular that the rebels should bait their infernal machines with contrabands, but such seems to be the fact.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.

We, the undersigned, State Central Committee who were appointed by the Kentucky delegation to the Border State Emancipation Convention, held at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 22nd and 23rd of February last, after mature thought and deliberation, and in deference to the opinions of many of the Unconditional Union men of Kentucky, have thought it best, for the harmony and unity of action among all true Union men in the State, to postpone the Convention which was called to meet at Louisville, Ky., on the 9th of May next, until the 25th of said month; and we call upon all Emancipationists in the State to cooperate with all Unconditional Unionists in sending delegates to said Convention. We will act with no party who is not in favor of sending delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June next.

C. A. PRESTON, Chairman.
JOHN TOMPKINS, H. CUMMINGS,
THOS. C. CALVERT, C. F. BEYLAND,
GEO. D. BLAKEY, JAMES SYND,
L. N. DEMBITZ, P. S. LAYTON.
April 18th, 1864.

A Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta (Georgia) Appeal says that a resident of Richmond advertises his furniture for sale because his rent was raised from six hundred dollars to five thousand.

MARRIED.

April 12, 1864, by Rev. D. F. Denney, Gen. JAS. M. SHACKLEFORD and Miss HENRIETTA ROSS; all of Madisonville, Kentucky.

On the 14th inst., in Bardonia, Ky., at the residence of her father, by Rev. Charles Traynor, Mr. RICHARD T. DOWNING, of Lexington, Ky., to Miss MARIE M. RUSSELL.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

April 18, 1864.
Gold is rapidly advancing. We quote money as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold.....	68@69	70
Silver.....	60@62	64@65
Demand notes.....	67@68	

APPLES.—Scarce and in good demand. Sales at \$4.50 50 ¢ barrel.

POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$2 50.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 40¢/lb. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20¢/doz.

FLOUR.—Prices flat with downward tendency. We quote superfine selling at \$6 25, extra \$6 75¢/doz, family at \$7 50¢/doz. Sales of 100 bbls No. 1, family at \$7 50.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 25¢/bush for red, and \$1 30¢/bush for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 95¢/bush for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 35¢/bush, barley \$1 25¢/bush, and rye \$1 10¢/bush.

GROCERIES.—Coffee unsettled at 45¢. Sugar unchanged; N. Orleans 18s to 20s, Cuba 15¢/lb, refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 25¢/lb; New Orleans molasses \$1. Sirups \$1 20¢/lb. Pepper 45¢; spice from 35¢ to 40¢. Rice 11¢/lb. Tea, Gunpowder \$1 40¢/doz, Oolong 80¢/doz.

POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$2 50¢/doz. HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$2 per 73¢/ton.

SEEDS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:

Clover.....	(40 lbs.) at \$9 75¢/doz
Timothy.....	(40 lbs.) " 3 50¢/doz
Bluegrass.....	(14 lbs.) " 25¢/doz
Bluegrass extra.....	(14 lbs.) " 3 00
Red-top.....	(14 lbs.) " 1 50
Millet.....	(50 lbs.) " 2 50
Buckwheat.....	(48 lbs.) " 1 50¢/doz
Pans (May).....	(60 lbs.) " 5 00
Beans.....	(60 lbs.) " 3 50¢/doz
Chinese sug. ca.....	(38 lbs.) " 4 00
Hungarian grass.....	(48 lbs.) " 2 50
Flax.....	(50 lbs.) " 3 50
Orchard grass.....	(14 lbs.) " 1 25¢/doz
Onion seed.....	(28 lbs.) " 8 00
Hemp.....	(44 lbs.) " 4 00

TOBACCO.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 11th amounted to hogshead, at prices ranging from \$4 95 to \$5 00 per 100 pounds.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY, at Falmouth, Ky., on the 9th of April, 1864, a negro man, as a runaway slave, calling himself BEN. He is about 29 years of age, 6 feet high, weighs about 150 pounds, black complexion, one front tooth out, and wears whiskers. He is supposed to belong to James Mobley, living in Montgomery county, about 4 miles from Mt. Sterling.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

F. P. CRAIG, J. P. C.
April 18, 1864—lmw-1634.

SPEER & STEPHENS,

158 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

COLORS, AND

WRAPPING PAPERS,

OF ALL SIZES AND WEIGHT.

April 6, 1864—tw3m-304.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of Gillispie & Heffner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Nelson Heffner is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

G. GILLISPIE,
N. HEFFNER.
Feb. 24, 1864—lm.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of William French deceased, or having claims against it, will please call forthwith upon the undersigned.

B. T. QUINN,
J. W. FRENCH.
March 4, 1864—lm.

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS.—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00
Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends everywhere exert themselves?

Address,
A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—tf.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Sergeant and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,"
"NASHVILLE, TENN., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."
"WM. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
"NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863."

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.
"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863."

"Dear Sir—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."
January 1, 1864—6m.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Ky., on the 25th day of February, 1864, A. MANDA, a runaway slave, aged 18 years, 5 feet high, copper color; the property, as she says, of Brice Greer.

HENRY L. MINTER, J. M. C.
Benton, Ky., March 16, 1864—lm.

NOTICE.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT:
John M. Harlan, guardian, &c.,
vs.
Mary P. Graham, &c.,

The creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly proven to the undersigned, at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at which time the examination will close by order of the Court.

L. HORD, Commissioner.
April 13, 1864—507—td.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 12, 1864—wtw3m.

NOTICE.

Margaret Herensmith's, adm'r., Pif.,
vs.
Chas. C. Herensmith, et al, def'ts.,
AND
J. L. Herensmith, adm'r., Pif.,
vs.
J. L. Herensmith's heirs &c., def'ts.,
Equity.

THE above causes have been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estates of Marga et Herensmith and J. L. Herensmith deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the first day of June next for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN, Commissioner.
Frankfort, April 15, 1864—lm-305.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Pendleton county, at Falmouth, Ky., on the 26th day of March, 1864, a negro man, as a runaway slave, who calls himself HENRY; aged about 30 years, height 5 feet 8 inches, dark hair, stoutly made, and weighs about 150 pounds; says his name is Henry, and claims first one and then another as his master—all residents of different places. The owner (whoever he be) of said slave is hereby notified to apply for, prove his property, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away, in conformity to the laws of the State of Kentucky, otherwise he will be dealt with according to the same.

F. P. CRAIG, J. P. C.
April 8, 1864—wlm-305.

MISCELLANY.

Together.

Sweet hand that, held in mine,
Seems the one thing I cannot live without,
The soul's one anchorage in this storm and doubt,
I take thee as the sign,

Of sweeter days in store
For life, and more than life, when life is done,
And thy soft pressure leads me gently on
To Heaven's own Evermore.

I have not much to say,
Nor any words that fit such fond request:
Let my blood speak to thine, and bear the rest
Some silent heartward way.

Thrice blest the faithful hand
Which saves me while it blesses: hold me fast
Let me not go beneath the floods at last,
So near the better land.

Sweet hand that, thus in mine,
Seems the one thing I cannot live without,
My heart's one anchor in life's storm and doubt,
Take this, and make me thine.

Weariness of Life.

A SKETCH FROM THE GERMAN.

Midnight was past, and the lights of the
vessel lying in the stream were beginning
to be extinguished, when two men hurri-
ed from different directions toward the
shore. The elder of the two had already
reached the stand, and was preparing to
make a leap, but at that instant the younger
seized him by the hand, exclaiming:

"Sir, I believe you want to drown your-
self!"

"You have guessed it. What is that to
you?"

"This was the answer, spoken in the most
angry tone.

"Nothing, I know. I would simply request
you to wait a couple of minutes, when,
if you like, we will make a great journey
together. Arm in arm, the best way of
dying."

With these words the younger extended his
hand to the elder, whose hand was not
withheld. The former continued, in tone of
seeming enthusiasm:

"So be it! Arm in arm! Truly I did
not dream that a human heart beat with
mine in this last hour. I will not seek to
know who you are, an honest man or a
villain—come, let us begin the journey to-
gether!"

The elder held the young man back, and
fixing his dim, half-extinguished eyes search-
ingly upon the countenance of his compan-
ion, exclaimed:

"Hold, you seem to be too young to end
your life by suicide. A man of your years
has still a brilliant, alluring future in his
grasp."

"Brilliant!" answered the young man
scornfully. "What have I to hope for in the
midst of a world full of wickedness, false-
hood, treachery, and unhappiness?—Come
quick!"

"You are still young! You have had very
sorrowful experiences to make life already
thus insupportable to you?"

"I despise mankind."
"Without exception?"
"Without exception."

"Well, then, perhaps you have now found
a man whom you will not necessarily de-
spise. I have, believe me, during my whole
life lived an honorable man."

"Really! That is highly interesting!—
It is a pity I did not make your acquaintance
earlier!"

"Leave me to die alone, young man.—
Live on! Believe me, time alone heals all
wounds, and there are men of honor, yet to
be found."

"Now, if you take this view, why are you
hurrying so fast to say 'Vale' to the world?"

"Oh, I am an old sickly man, unable to
make a livelihood; a man who cannot, will
not longer see his only child, his daughter,
blighting her youth, and laboring day and
night to support him. No, I would be an
unfeeling father, I would be barbarous, if I
lived on thus!"

"How, sir, have you a daughter who does
this for you? asked the young man sur-
prised."

"And with what endurance, with love, does
she sacrifice herself for me! she works for
me, she goes hungry for me, and has only
the tenderest words of love—sweet smiles,
for me always!"

"And you want to commit suicide? Are
you mad?"

"Shall I murder my daughter? The life
which she is now leading is her certain
death," answered the old man in despair.

"Good sir, come go with me to the nearest
inn that is still open, and let us drink a bot-
tle of wine together. You will relate to me
your history, and if you like I will let you
know mine. So much, however, will I say
to you beforehand. Chase all thoughts of
self-murder out of your head. I am rich,
and, if things be as you say, from henceforth
you and your daughter shall lead a pleasant
life."

The old man followed the younger without
opposition. A few minutes later, over tall
glasses, the older began:

"My history is soon told. I am a mer-
chant's clerk, but always unlucky. As I
had nothing for an inheritance, and the
young girl I married was poor, I was never
able to conduct business on my own ac-
count, and remained on to an old age in de-
pendent subordinate position. Finally I was
discharged on account of my years, and
then began to struggle for subsistence. My
wife died in trouble, and now my poor child
wishes to gain my support. I cannot bear
to see her working herself to death for me
—therefore it is better I go—now you know
all!"

"Friend," exclaimed the young man, "you
are the most unfortunate man I ever en-
countered in my life. It is insane to call
that misfortune. Nobody is easier to help
than you. To-morrow I will make my will;
and you shall be—no resistance—my heir.
The coming night is my last—Before this
of pure curiosity. I would for once see how
one looked who really deserved the name of
wicked!"

"But, young man, what can it be that so
early has made you unhappy? queried the
elder, who was much moved."

"I believe it was the wealth which my fa-
ther left me. I was the only son of the richest
banker in this city. My father died five
years since, leaving me more than was good
for me. Since that time I have been deceiv-
ed and betrayed by every one without excep-
tion with whom I have had any connection.
Some have pretended friendship for me—on
account of my money. Others have pretened
to love me on account of my money; and
so it went on. I often mingle in the
grab of a simple workman with the masses,
and thus one day became acquainted with a
charming being, a young girl, to whom my
whole heart went in love. I disclosed to
her neither my name nor my position. I
longed to be loved for myself alone and for
a time it appeared as if I was going to be

happy—at last, at last! The young girl,
and I whom she still regarded as a simple
workman, met every afternoon in the Ma-
rouplets, where we walked up and down to-
gether, passing many happy hours. One day
my girl appeared with red eyes—she had
been weeping—and told me we must part;
confessing that her heart belonged to an-
other. With these words she tore herself
from me and disappeared in the crowd. Her
faithfulness decided my destiny. Vainly
did I rush to pleasures, which so-called good
society has to offer, but found my lost peace
of soul never! I then determined to
bring my joyless existence to a close."

"Unhappy young man," said the elder,
wiping his eyes, from my heart I pity you.
I must acknowledge that I was more fortu-
nate than you: for I, at least, was, by two
women—my wife and daughter—tenderly
loved."

"Will you give me your address, good sir,
that I may convince myself of the truth of
your story? It is not exactly mistrust, but
I must see to believe. To-morrow I will ar-
range my affairs as I have already told you.
You will remain in this inn to night. Give
me your word and honor that you will not
leave this house until I come back, and that
you will not in the meantime speak to any
one of what has taken place between us."

"You have my word! Go to my dwelling,
to my daughter, and you will find that I have
told you the simple truth. My name is Wil-
helm S.—Here is my address."

With these words he handed the young
man a paper giving the locality of his dwell-
ing. It lay in a suburb inhabited by the
poorer classes, at some distance from the city
proper.

"And my name is Carl—," said
the young man. "Take this bank note; it
may serve until my return."

Carl rang for the waiter, had the propi-
eter called, commended the old man to his
care in suitable terms, and left the house.

Hardly had the morning broke when Carl
found himself on the way to the suburb
where lived the daughter of the old man
with whom he had become acquainted un-
der such peculiar circumstances. It was
not without trouble that he found the house.
It was a poor place. The young man
knocked, opened the door, and involuntarily
stepped back.

"What did he see?"

The young girl, whose inconstancy had
made his life unbearable, stood before him.
She had grown pale—very pale; but he
knew her at the first glance. It was Bertha,
whom he once hoped to call his own.

At his appearance the young girl sprang
toward him, overcame with joy, holding out
her little hand. The young man waved her
back, exclaiming:

"You did not expect to see me?"

The young girl sank into a seat and cov-
ered her pale, beautiful countenance with
her hands.

"Are you Wilhelm S.—'s daughter?"

"I am," answered the young maid, timidly.
"And who and where is that other to whom
as you told me at parting, your life belong-
ed?"

"The other is my father, answered the
young girl, looking up to the young man
with a glance that spoke the tenderest love.
With lightning quickness the truth dawned
upon him, the scales fell from his eyes—
suddenly all was clear.

Speechless he rushed to Bertha, took her
in his arms, and pressed her to his breast.
"Come to your father!" he faltered to the
young girl.

"My father! Oh, I forgot, where is he?"
He has been out all night. I have watched
for him in tears the long night through."

Your father is saved. He is with me,
was Carl's answer, as he hurried the young
girl out, and through the street to the arms
of her—of his father.

A fortnight later, in the midst of the
greatest splendor, the marriage of the rich
young banker, Carl T., to Bertha S.,
took place.

A SWEET WIFE.—Mrs. Y., who resides
in our senatorial district, had a neighbor,
who was represented to be quarrelsome in
his family, making his home anything but
a pleasant abode. She, however, having
heard that his wife was a good deal of a
vixen, thought that the wife might be blamed
for the unpleasant state of affairs in the
house. So, full of charity and the doctrines
of the law of kindness, Mrs. Y. visited
her neighbor's house, with the benevolent
intention of reconciling the difference exist-
ing there, and addressed the better half
something in this style:

"Now you know," said she, "how much
pleasanter it would be if you and your hus-
band would live together without quarrel-
ing; both you and your children would be
happier; and instead of being a reproach to
the neighborhood you might become hon-
ored members of society."

"And it may be," she continued, "you are
not altogether blameless in the matter.
Suppose that you see what the law of kind-
ness practiced toward your husband will do
in effecting a reconciliation. It certainly
can do no harm, and you may succeed in
touching the tender chords of his heart,
and he may renew his old affection." "Try
it," she urged, "and if you do not succeed
you will at least heap coals of fire on his
head," and so on.

All this was listened to, when the reply
was made—

"I don't know about your coals of fire,
I've tried boiling hot water, and it didn't
do a bit of good!"

A young man and his sweetheart stopped
at a country tavern. Their awkward appear-
ance excited the attention of the family,
who commenced a conversation with the
female by inquiring how far she had travel-
ed that day? "Traveled!" exclaimed the
stranger indignantly, "we didn't travel, we
rid!"

A little drummer-boy named Orion P.
Howe, of the Fifty-fifth Illinois regiment,
who was wounded at Vicksburg while carry-
ing ammunition, has been "adopted" by
the Board of Trade of Chicago, and Mr.
Lincoln, recognizing his merits and bravery,
has given him a vacancy in the Naval
School at Newport.

A Massachusetts Judge, on circuit, as he
rode to the door of an inn, saw the land-
lady's daughter jump over the fence. "Do
that again, Sallie, and I'll marry you!"
The girl again leaped the fence. The
Judge was as good as his word, and a year
from that day married the light-heeled Sal-
lie.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—The following hint
to farmers we find in an exchange, and con-
sider it so far worthy of attention by our
farmers as to give it a place:

"There are three things easily raised and
harvested, for which the farmers may depend
upon it there will be an enormous demand
and high prices paid during the war. We
refer to potatoes, beans, and onions. The
farmers could not do a better thing for them-
selves and their country than to plant these
vegetables very extensively. If it appears,
as the spring advances, that the wheat crop
is likely to be short, and that fruit will be
scarce, onions, potatoes, and beans must fill
the vacuum."

CLOVER HAY.—The following was written
by R. McClure, veterinary surgeon, for the
Culturist, Philadelphia. He says a disease
is now prevailing among horses in Philadel-
phia, and that they will not eat timothy
hay, but would eat clover hay, if they could
get it, but that it can scarcely be found in
the city. He says:

Why is this the case? Simply because
there is prejudice existing among all classes
of horsemen, and from them communicated
to the owners of horses, against feeding
this kind of hay. First, because it is said
that clover hay produces heaves, and sec-
ondly, because it is said that it is not re-
spectable to be seen feeding with clover
hay, it looks parsimonious. These opinions
concerning this article are so widely and
firmly fixed in the mind of almost every
groom and stableman, as well as horse own-
ers in Philadelphia, that I believe it has
been the cause why most farmers are not
giving clover cultivation to the extent that
it ought to be, or as its superiority as an
article of provender demands. Let us now
examine in brief, the objections that are
laid against it. It is said it will produce
heaves in horses. The idea is as false as
it is preposterous. If broken wind is pro-
duced by an article of food, it certainly is
not from food but from the quantity given.
In like manner heaves may be caused by a
too great quantity of water, oats, corn, or
any kind of hay whatever, given at an im-
proper time, as when the animal has a jour-
ney to perform. In a word, it is the per-
son's fault in giving too much food at an
improper time, and not the character of
the food that thus produces heaves in the
horse. The man, who, when feeding a
horse, would fill its manger with oats and
corn, would not be considered a very fit
man to feed and care for horses, neither
is that man who would fill a rack full of
clover hay; as the animal will not stop eat-
ing until it has hurt itself, or has eaten
every blade of clover before it; as every
horse is fond of it, and is before stated,
sick horses will eat it when they will not
eat anything else. Without another word
the argument is complete.

For argument's sake, let us see what there
is in the other objection to clover hay. It
savors of meanness. Does this opinion
arise from the idea that the cleanly cow
eats and feeds upon it in all our large cities?
How much more inferior is she to the horse,
and which adds most to our domestic hap-
piness as well as health? Is it mean to pur-
chase for horse feed, hay which is superior
to any other, and sold forty cents to half a
dollar a ton less than the best kinds report-
ed in the market? Or is it a mark of gen-
erosity in the department or character of any
man, to feed his horses upon that which the
animals do not seem to relish, trample a
large portion of it under their feet, to be
carried thence to the dung hill, when an-
other article the superior to it, in point of
nutriment, and costing from forty to fifty
per cent less may be obtained?

The whole may be summed up in a few
words as follows:

Good clover hay contains forty-five per
cent more fattening matter than timothy
hay, and about forty per cent, more than the
English ryegrass-hay; about ten per cent,
less than dried lupins or vetches, which are
extensively used in Europe for the feeding
of both horses and cattle, and which are
second only to the Trifolium hybridum, or
Alsike clover, so named from a district in
Sweden called Alsike. Alsike clover con-
tains the properties of both the red and
white clover, and was first introduced into
Great Britain about 1834 or 5. This variety
of clover has for the last few years engaged
the attention of agriculturists in Scotland
and various parts of England to a great ex-
tent. Its reputation is now so firmly estab-
lished that more of it has been sown the last
year than ever before. It is said by many
agriculturists that animals will leave any
other grass or clover to feed on the Alsike,
and they say further that the more it be-
comes known the greater will be its cultiva-
tion.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been duly appointed,
and qualified as Executors of the last will and
testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased,
late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons in-
debted to the estate, are requested to make im-
mediate payments; and those having claims
against the same, will present them properly
proven, according to law, for allowance.

BENONI MACKLIN,
GEO. B. MACKLIN,
Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.

N. B. In order that the bulk of the estate
may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all
sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles,
must be for cash on delivery, without exception,
(unless special arrangement is made otherwise)
Promises will not be taken for Wheat and Corn.

B. & G. B. MACKLIN,
Executors.

Jan. 18, 1864.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SEEDS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS,
HYDRAULIC CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER,
311 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

We have always in store a large stock of
CLOVER.

TIMOTHY,
BLUE GRASS,
ORCHARD GRASS, AND
OTHER KINDS OF SEEDS.

Our stock of IMPLEMENTS embraces nearly
everything used by the planter. We have been
engaged in the SEED BUSINESS in Louisville
for ten years, and believe that we fully under-
stand the wants of the public.

Our ANNUAL ALMANAC AND CATA-
LOGUE OF SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS will be
forwarded promptly on application.

Mr. WM. A. GAINES is our authorized
Agent in Frankfort, and will keep a complete as-
sortment of our Garden and Flower Seeds on
hand. He will also take orders for all kinds of
implements wanted, at Louisville prices, with
freight added.

January 11, 1864-3m.

Split Bottom Chairs.
I HAVE a large lot of Kentucky Penitentiary
split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wish-
ing to purchase will call on Jas. L. South,
at the Capital Hotel.
Dec. 23, 1863-tf.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-tf.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term
of years. It is unnecessary to say more to
our friends and to those who have been in the
habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is
our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will
give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the
office, and give general supervision to the Hotel.
Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1862-May 14-tf.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10, 1864.

The following lands will be forfeited to the
State of Kentucky for the non-payment of the
taxes, interest, and costs due thereon, if not paid
on or before the 10th day of May next, to-wit:

No. 59. John R. Rabe, part of 1,216½ acres,
405-6-8 acres in Logan county, Muddy river, sur-
veyed in the name of John Trabue; years tax
due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8 51.

No. 284. James McClurg, 1,950 acres, part of
3,000 acres in Caldwell county, on Tennessee river;
years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8 02.

No. 1,750. Walter Brooks' heirs, 295 acres, be-
longing to Ann Graef, part of 1,000 acres in
Hickman county, now Ballard county, on May-
field creek, surveyed and patented in the name of
Walter Brooks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount
of tax \$2 06.

No. 1,967. Samuel Longstreth and J. Bailey,
one-half of 18 acres in Monroe county, on Mills
creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means;
years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$30 3.

No. 1,970. Same, one-half of 275 acres, Mon-
roe county, on ridge, between E. Fork and Mas-
sachusetts creek, patented in the name of Monroe &
Pleasant; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax
\$0 43.

No. 2,609. W. W. Dickerson, 600 acres in Liv-
ington county, on Hurricane and Parquet
creeks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax
\$8 40.

No. 2,776. Thomas Cropper, part of 3,000 acres,
362½ acres in Union county, on Ohio river, en-
tered by John Cropper; years tax due 1859-60-61;
amount of tax \$10 87.

No. 2,501. James and M. A. Sproule and Jas.
Clark, 800 acres in Green county, now Russell,
on Russell creek, surveyed in the name of W. Long,
head of Severn; years tax due 1859-60-61; amount
of tax \$10 87.

No. 2,942. Marcus E. Blakemore, 416½ acres
in Union county, on Tradewater; years tax due
1860-1-2; amount of tax \$14 38.

No. 2,961. G. W. Buxton, 326 acres in Daviess
county, on Panther creek, surveyed in the name of
Chas. Chilton; years tax due 1859-60-61; amount
of tax 95 cents.

No. 2,983. Thomas Russell, 500 acres on Poughs
creek, patented in the name of John Scott, Jr.; years
tax due 1859-60-61; amount of tax \$9.

No. 3,091. Edwin Leet, 180 acres in Hickman
county, on Little Muddy creek, N. W. cor. S. 7,
T. 1, R. 4, W. 4; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount
of tax \$3 50.

No. 3,121. James Stoudevant, 1,333½ acres in
Ballard county, pt. mil. entry, No. 7; years tax
due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$9 33.

No. 3,122. Same, 1,333½ acres in Marshall
county, pt. mil. entry, No. 494; years tax due
1860-1-2; amount due \$4 67.

No. 3,123. Thomas Jewitt, pt. of 1,216½ acres,
811-1-9 acres in Logan county, on Muddy river;
years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$17 03.

No. 3,141. John A. Hicks, 200 acres in Owen
county, head of Severn; years tax due 1860, 61,
62; amount of tax \$1 40.

No. 3,146. Justis Morse, 50 acres in Marshall
county; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax
\$1 28.

No. 3,150. Wm. Edwards, 150 acres in Union
county, on waters Cypress; years tax due 1860, 61,
62; amount of tax \$4 72.

No. 3,163. W. C. Buck, (Nashville,) 800 acres
in Hopkins county, on Deer creek, patented in
name of Hancock Taylor; years tax due 1859, 60,
61; amount of tax \$5 00 00.

No. 3,122. Janette Gordon's heirs, 295 acres in
Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name
of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61;
amount of tax 31 cents.

No. 3,130. Same, 500 acres in Ballard county,
on Town creek, patented in name of Jas. Currie;
years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax 75 cts.

No. 3,131. Same, 500 acres in Hickman county,
on Mississippi river, patented in name of James
Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax
\$3.

No. 3,133. Same, 500 acres in Union county, on
Highland creek, patented in name of James Currie;
years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,134. Same, 450 acres in Ballard county,
on Mayfield creek, patented in name of Jas. Currie;
years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3 15.

No. 3,172. W. J. Anderson, part of 2,264 acres,
964 acres in Ballard county, on Mississippi river,
entry No. 98, in name of J. E. Davins; years tax
due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$13 50.

No. 3,256. Wm. M. Maxwell, 1,000 acres in
Warren county, on Drakes creek; years tax due
1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$7.

No. 3,257. Same, 5,000 acres in Lawrence county,
on Sandy river; years tax due 1860, 61,
62; amount of tax \$8 75.

No. 3,258. Same, 100 acres in Pulaski county;
years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax 70 cts.

No. 3,163. W. W. Dickerson, 1,111½ acres in
Fleming county, between Flemingsburg and the
North Western; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount
of tax \$15 66.

No. 2,702. Geo. Clarke, 200 acres in Green
county, on Trammel's creek, surveyed in name of
Jo. Clarke, patented in name of Geo. Clarke; years
tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1 40.

No. 3,129. W. H. Briggs, 157 acres in Critt-
enden county, on Hurricane; years tax due 1861, 62,
63; amount of tax \$4.

No. 3,231. Elias Stephens, by J. N. Barnhill,
100 acres in Hopkins and Union counties, on
Tradewater; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount
of tax \$2 60.

No. 3,233. Samuel H. Hall, 100 acres in Hick-
man county, on Mississippi river, patented in
name of B